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would find the Law School a school of the Common Law, not merely of American local law; and one cannot see why it should not do as good service in fitting for the English bar as for that of any State.

R. W. H.

A TREATISE ON THE FOREIGN POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE BRITISH CROWN. By William Edward Hall, M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1894. New York: Macmillan & Co. 8vo. pp. xvi, 304. \$2.60 net.

In view of the great number of British agents who exercise judicial or quasi-judicial power in foreign countries, it is remarkable that there has heretofore been no systematic discussion of their powers. This lack has been supplied by this excellent summary, the principal defect of which is its brevity and its lack of details and illustrations of the actual business and workings of the British Consular Courts. Such courts have recently acquired a new interest from the extension of British Protectorates and "Spheres of Influence," and from the fact that Great Britain is now voluntarily abandoning its right to maintain them in Japan.

The book contains a good summary of the consular jurisdiction, and of the status of the various classes of British subjects, both in foreign, civilized, and in barbarous countries, including the complex subject of international marriage. The legal reader will regret the meagreness of the citations of authority, which the author explains, however, on the ground that he is indebted for much material to persons in official positions, whose authority official etiquette prevents his acknowledging.

E. L. C.

WAMBAUGH'S STUDY OF CASES. By Eugene Wambaugh, LL.D. 2d ed. Little, Brown, & Co. 1894. pp. xviii, 333.

WAMBAUGH'S CASES FOR ANALYSIS. By Eugene Wambaugh, LL.D. Little, Brown, & Co. 1894. pp. x, 549.

The second edition of Professor Wambaugh's valuable guide to the study of cases is accompanied by a volume of cases supplemental to those printed with the text of the original book. The value of the "Study of Cases" as a preliminary to the "Case-system" as it is practised in this school might be very great, and it would be certainly a very wise training for any student who is to find himself plunged into the midst of things at the beginning of his course here. Obviously the method of studying cases to best advantage ought itself to be best grasped by a study of cases, and an induction of the best method of induction is but a logical outcome of the "Case-system." The "Cases for Analysis" are meant to give a field for just such induction, while the cases are also arranged to give some idea of the fundamental principles of Contracts and Torts. The amount of ground covered in these two subjects is considerable, and it may possibly be questioned whether in this respect the selection of cases is not too comprehensive for its size and purpose.

B. L. H.